

Evidently in this case a relapse occurred so late as forty days after the use of the antitoxin. In the second case, a girl of seven years became ill on August 30th. Recovery was established four days later. On September 30th a tonsillar diphtheria was found, which ended on October 5th. In this case a relapse occurred twenty-eight days after the primary attack, which was treated by the injection of one thousand immunizing units.—*Deutsche medicinische Wochenschrift*, 1895, No. 2, S. 29.

NUCLEIN.

DR. FRANK W. GARDNER states that we have reason to believe that this substance possesses the power of stimulating the production of white blood-corpuscles, which are the natural defenders of the body, and that aside from this power they are also valuable as germicides. If the red blood-corpuscle is derived from the white, then nuclein will stimulate the growth of blood-corpuscles, and will be an almost direct enricher of the blood-supply. Clinical experience has certainly shown that nutrition is improved under the use of this treatment. It promises to be useful in nervous disorders which are not of organic origin, and in troublesome cases of digestive disturbances. It is possible that a large share of the good results alleged to have been obtained from the use of the so-called animal extracts may be properly attributed to the possible nuclein which they may contain. In the cases reported the drug was given once daily hypodermically, the dose varying from fifteen to forty-five minims; for the most part thirty minims were the maximum dose. The injections were made into the muscular tissues as near the site of the tuberculous lesion as could be, although this does not seem to be essential; they were often given in the arms; ordinary antiseptic precautions were observed. The needle should be frequently sharpened. Rubbing the part seems to cause a more speedy absorption of the solution and to lessen the period of pain, although the latter is never lengthy nor severe. The part, from frequent injections, becomes larger and more insensible; abscess has never resulted. Twelve cases were reported, the majority being of pulmonary tuberculosis, and these reports seem to warrant the belief that it is an agent of value in incipient tuberculosis, but that little can be expected of it in advanced cases. We are not in a position to say that it is positively curative.—*Therapeutic Gazette*, 1895, No. 1, p. 5.

THE TREATMENT OF ACUTE CORYZA.

DR. MARCEL LERMOYEZ proposes for the aborting of this disease, in the early stages, the inhalation of ten drops of the solution of pure carbolic acid, 5; ammonia, 5; alcohol, 10, and distilled water. Of the snuffs, that of menthol, 1; cocaine hydrochlorate, 2; salol, 20, and boric acid, 60, finely powdered, has the preference. Of the internal remedies, a mixture of equal parts of tincture of belladonna and tincture of fresh aconite root, of which thirty drops can be taken in two doses. A steam bath to produce energetic sweating sometimes has an immediate effect. Among the palliative measures may be mentioned spraying with warm solution of cocaine hydrochlorate, 1 per cent., to keep the nostril open. Or an unirritating antiseptic powder may be used, as cocaine hydrochlorate, 2; menthol, 1; bismuth subcitrate,

20; milk-angar, 20. If there is reason to fear cocaine-poisoning, a 5 per cent. solution of menthol in olive oil, sprayed into the nose, may be used. For relieving the facial neuralgias, and for the chilly sensations and malaise, at each meal may be taken quinine hydrochlorate, four grains, with antipyrine, eight grains. For the erythema of the nasal orifice, which is caused by the discharge, borated vaselina is useful. Hygienic measures, as sojourn in his room, and the voiding of violent blowing of the nose, or sneezing, which may force septic mucus into the middle ear, should be observed. Douching the nose is absolutely forbidden during the acute stage, because it irritates the mucous membrane and endangers the ear. If later there is a chronic muco-purulent discharge, douches are indicated. Prophylactic measures consist in guarding against imprudence and in curing the chronic lesions of the nose.—*Journal des Praticiens*, 1895, No. 4, p. 51.

INJECTIONS OF ARTIFICIAL SERUM.

DR. GINOEOT makes use of 5 per cent. of sodium phosphata and 10 per cent. of sodium sulphate, in solution in distilled water, in neuropathic cases. He reports a single successfully treated case in which the diagnosis was onomatomania, agoraphobia, *folie du doute*, arithmomania, attacks with loss of consciousness, hysterical hæmiæsthesia, and cranial malformation. The results were not due to suggestion, since various other methods had completely failed. The amount used is from fifteen to fifty-two minims.—*Journal des Praticiens*, 1895, No. 2, p. 17.

THE TREATMENT OF PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.

DR. KARL VON RUCK recommends exercise, during the hours when the patient is free from fever, without reaching fatigue or shortness of breath. When the temperature rises above 100° F. he should go to bed in a well-ventilated room, and remain until it has subsided. On the following day he should anticipate the rise by going to bed one hour earlier. If the temperature is 101° F., an ice-bag should be applied over the heart until it is reduced to below 100° F. When there is pulmonary congestion, irritable cough, or pain in the chest, a cold, wet compress encircling the chest, covered with dry flannel, should be applied at bedtime and remain all night. A cold sponge-bath, followed by vigorous dry friction, must be given every morning, menstruation being no contra-indication. In the absence of fever his diet should be mixed and generous, and if he has not sufficient appetite, milk must be given freely between meals. Fever patients, as a rule, should receive only liquid food, with bread and butter added, while the temperature is elevated; the heartier meals must be given when fever is absent. If the weather is favorable, he should be out of doors; not, however, constantly upon his feet, or in a carriage, or on horseback, conditions which come within the limit of exercise, but quietly sitting or reclining upon a porch or place protected from the wind and dust, the latter being always injurious. Medicinal treatment should only be resorted to when the general management is not followed by satisfactory improvement or when complications arise. Excepting quinine, and preferably the salicylate, no drug antipyretics are permissible. Cod-